

WEEKLY GRAPHIC.

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KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, APRIL 7 1882.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1882.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The card of one first class hotel in each town will be inserted in this column, and a copy of the Weekly Graphic sent free on receipt of \$2.00. The Graphic goes to a large list of leading hotels in the west, and is read by traveling men, making it a decidedly valuable medium for hotels.

Correspondence, news items and interesting personal items desired. Address Weekly Graphic, Kirksville, Mo.

HAWKINS HOUSE, Knox City, Mo. Sample rooms first floor. Good accommodations. Live stock stable connected. Charges reasonable. Thos. L. Hawkins, Prop.

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HAFFMAN HOUSE, Clayton, Illinois. Headquarters for commercial men. J. C. Luke & Son, Prop.

EDITORIAL GRAPHICS

Gen. Hurlbut's death, it is thought, will impede if not entirely stop further proceeding in the Shepherd investigation.

The whisky and cigar bill of the congressmen attending the funeral of Garfield is a fraud and scandal. It ought to be ignominiously kicked out.

G. W. McGovern received almost the unanimous vote of the Republican convention of Silver Cliff, Col., for Mayor. The Daily Herald says he will be elected without a doubt.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT the youngest son of the great millionaire, the late Commodore Vanderbilt, committed suicide at the Glenham hotel, in New York on last Sunday. He was subject to epilepsy and it is supposed that the disease caused the rash act. He shot himself through the head and died in a few moments.

A TERRIBLE steamboat calamity occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday morning March 30th. The Cincinnati and New Orleans packet Golden City, en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati, burned at the wharf. The fire spread so rapidly that many of the passengers could not escape and were either burned or drowned. Nearly fifty lives were lost.

They do not allow small matters to interfere with their public amusements out in Denver. One night last week a prominent actor named Mulligan at one of the city theatres made a remark that was distasteful to the manager's wife. She drew a knife and handed it to her leige lord who stabbed the actor. The show went on while Mulligan lay dying in the wing.

THE GRAPHIC favors square work every time and that is why it wants republican tickets for city, county, state and national offices. Not that it wishes to keep up party rancour or bitterness at all, but because it believes that the only practical and responsible way of getting before the people. All other methods are haphazard and fail to afford a real expression of the choice of the voters. We don't like Bushwhacking in any form.

The subject of State School Superintendent is occupying considerable attention throughout the State. It is understood that the present incumbent is anxious for re-nomination, but there are personal reasons which will militate against him in the next democratic convention. Prof. J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, has also been spoken of, but we believe he is adverse to being a candidate, very sensibly preferring his present position as Superintendent of the Kansas City Schools. There is another candidate spoken of, whom we would rather see get it, than any other democrat we could name. W. E. Coleman, recently of Liberty, Mo., whom many of our citizens well remember as a former student at our State Normal. He is a man who has fought his way up, into the first rank of educators, by dint of steady and sturdy perseverance, without outside aid or the leverage of social or financial position to assist him. He is self-made, and well made at that.

Carthage congregationalists have called to their pulpit Rev. Mr. Gould of Providence, R. I.

"Who is for the defence?" asked a New York Judge once of a young lawyer who knew that E. W. Stoughton was a good deal given to bullying younger members of the bar. "I believe some one by the name of Stoughton, sir," came like the snap of a whip, and for one E. Stoughton had no answer ready.

While a lad about fourteen years old was throwing stones recently, he and his companions about him heard some thing snap with a sharp click. The boy at the same time seemed to lose the strength of his arm, and complained that it was painful. A doctor was called, and found that the boy's arm had been broken by sudden muscular contraction while throwing stones. Such cases are very rare.

STATE GRAPHICS.

Osborn's city park is to be fenced. Not a live peach blossom in Ralls county.

The bark of 1,252 dogs peals in Grundy county.

Chillicothe has turned out about 40 commercial tourists.

There is to be a public sheep-shearing at Breckenridge the 7th.

Breckenridge is building half a mile of new sidewalks per month.

Shelbina will erect a \$400 educational edifice for her juvenile coons.

The recent severe storm prostrated an uncompleted stone house at Rock Springs.

Fruit in Buchanan county promises well.

Oscar Wilde lectures in Kansas City April 17.

A pharmaceutical society has been formed at St. Joe.

Edina is to have a brick making machine capable of turning out 20,000 per day.

The Sentinel reports that the Edina library association is in a prosperous condition.

The Milan Standard, democratic, favors the called session to re-district the State.

The town of Granger in Scotland county has just organized an odd fellows lodge.

The Republicans of Edina nominated a square ticket for city officers. Result will be given later.

Cap. Wm. Shumate on old and popular citizens of Edina died on Thursday morning of last week.

The Kitchen Bros., bought two thousand acres of tax-title lands in Putnam county last week.

The Empire says that all the saloons in Peoria City are either owned, leased or run by church members.

A corn stalk raised on the farm of J. M. Edwards, Boone county, measures 6 3/4 inches in circumference.

Three children of a farmer named Shrum, living near Hannibal, came near dying from eating damaged wheat.

Governor Crittenden has paid \$5,000 for Clarence Hight's capture to H. H. Craig of Kansas City, and J. R. Timberlake of Clay county.

Prof. J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, is proposed for state superintendent of schools. He is not in favor of corporal punishment.—St. Louis Chronicle.

Thomas Stinson, a farmer of Knox county, made a shipment of hogs and cattle, during the past week, for which he received \$4,500.

At Brunswick a tramp paid for seven drinks with his coat, and then went to the saloon keeper's residence, played the paralytic role, and was given a coat worth two of the one left.

The residence of Jas. Ewing, was entirely consumed by fire one day last week. Mr. E. lived about six miles Southwest of Edina. Almost all of household goods were lost.

A change has been made in the Mail route from Greensburg to Millport and Edina. Hereafter, the Mail will arrive from Greensburg on Tuesday and Friday at 12 M., returning same day at one P. M.

Dick Little, one of Jesse James' lieutenants, surrendered himself to Jackson county officials late on Wednesday afternoon. It is reported Gov. Crittenden has promised him a conditional pardon.

A Kansas City brewer gives notice to the ladies of that town who are opposed to their husbands drinking beer, that if they will advertise the gentleman's names he will pay for the same and stop the beer.

Wellsville citizens have contributed a fund towards buying a car of corn, to be given to those who are unable to buy. It was expected to reach there to-day, when it will be dealt out in quantities not exceeding two bushels to each applicant.

The Western Watchman, catholic, of St. Louis, published an article recently, charging the people of Unionville with grossly neglecting the catholic priest who died of small pox in that place recently. The Republican shows that the information furnished the Watchman was false.

A little boy named Willie Murry, eight years old, fell under the cars of a moving train, at Brunswick, on the 11th, and was so badly mangled that he died that night from the injuries. He was engaged in the dangerous practice of climbing on passing trains and running from one car to the other.

Miss Sibyl Dages, says the Memphis Reveille, who went west to her brothers in February last, hoping to improve her health, died at Albuquerque, N. M., one day last week. Her remains were brought back to this county last Saturday, and the funeral took place from the old homestead in Johnson township on Saturday. Miss D. was about 20 years old.

NEWS GRAPHICS.

Thirty-one new cases of small-pox were reported at Cincinnati on Wednesday.

The Pennsylvania Greenback Labor Committee proposes nominating a full State ticket.

The army worm never had anything to do with the army. It belongs to the sutler's brigade.

The depression of agriculture in Switzerland sends to the United States 450 of the flower of the Bernese peasantry.

Sir Sidney Hedley Waterloo and Miss Hamilton, of San Francisco, were married at the British embassy in Paris on Tuesday.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the City of East St. Louis has a right to collect license from the Wiggins Ferry Company.

Beauregard Creek, now in the Pittsburgh jail charged with dangerously shooting David Mitchell, has had his arm broken in a fight with a prisoner.

Gen. Skobelev, on Wednesday, was nominated to a commission for the organization of Turkistan. The appointment is considered honorable exile.

Geo. C. Miln, late the pastor of the Unity church, Chicago, has taken the lecture field. He is endeavoring to build up what he calls the Agnostic church.

Edward Steiner, a Chicago saloon keeper, shot and killed a young expressman named William Mitchell, on Tuesday night in his saloon, No. 144 West Lake St.

A bill has been introduced in the national house of representative to pay \$11,000 to J. C. Phillips for expenses incurred in organizing the 16th Missouri regiment.

P. Fahs, treasurer of Richfield township, Ill., was placed in jail at Quincy on Wednesday, the grand jury having found an indictment against him for embezzlement.

Miss Lamb, sister-in-law of Junius Brutus Booth, after failing as an actress and living a long life of shame in Chicago, died of an overdose of morphine on Monday morning.

Leading French journals are reviewing Longfellow's career. Marnier, a distinguished member of the French Academy, has translated some of his poems into French.

Hunt's picture of Niagara sold for \$10,000 the other day, the purchaser thinking it cheaper to buy the picture at that price than visit the falls and drive around in a hack.

George Washington never told a lie, and he got to be president of the republic. Times have changed. George couldn't be elected to the legislature if he lived in these times.

Mexican merchants of the state of Coahuila are generally making serious complaints about high taxes, and they were recently requested to pay an additional heavy license fee.

J. C. Early, attorney and politician, shot and killed Policeman Sam Towns at Leadville on Tuesday evening. The victim was unarmed and tried to get away. An attempt to lynch Early was frustrated.

The Governor of the Federal district of Mexico recommends the City of Mexico to raise \$1,800,000 for water pipes to supersede the ancient aqueducts, improving the streets and establishing slaughter houses.

Railroad coal miners of Pittsburgh district representing seventy-five pits in convention on Wednesday unanimously resolved to resist any attempt of the operators to reduce the price of mining from 4c to 3 1/2c per bushel.

Mr. C. H. McConnell, proprietor of the National Printing Company of Chicago, says there is not the slightest foundation to any of the stories that have appeared in many of the papers concerning Manager Jack Haverly's insolvency.

Tyndall's theory that heat is simply motion in another form must be true. Strike a man and he immediately boils over. There is, however, one exception to the rule: Strike a warm friend for a short loan, and he at once becomes as cold as an iceberg.

"Professor," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat while eating turn her head first one way and then another?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

Walker Hall, the most beautiful of the Amherst College buildings, was burned on Wednesday night, involving a loss \$250,000. It contained the Shepard collection of minerals, valued at \$90,000, which can never be fully replaced. The building was presented to the college by a Providence, R. I., gentleman whose name it bore. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Seven years ago Robert Graham moved from Pennsylvania to near Maryville, Nodaway county, being worth just \$5000. By wise management and hard work he has accumulated property worth \$30,000, which includes 700 acres of land. This is the sort of example our boys need who spend their leisure reading the James' boys history.

THE GUERRILLA BAND.

How the James Boys' Gang Was Formed.

Complete History of the Famous Border Robbers With Their Exploits—Dick Little and Basham, Traitors—Jesse James' Followers in Their Last Throes.

(Post-Dispatch, St. L.)

The telegraphic information that the notorious Dick Little had confessed his crimes and divulged the secrets of the James crowd, was quite sufficient to excite the people of Jackson county, for, if the information is correct, it means a speedy dissolution of the guerrilla gang which for twenty-two years has disgraced the State of Missouri. The singular fidelity of the citizens of Independence and Kansas City to the James boys and their confederates has never been understood, but it should be remembered that in the cruel border warfare from 1860 to 1864 the guerrillas zealously defended the people of Jackson county from the tyranny and oppression of the unbridled Federal forces that made frequent raids from Kansas for the purpose of plunder and murder. For ten years succeeding the war it was a debt of gratitude, but the outrageous conduct of the guerrillas during recent years has changed public sentiment, even among their most particular friends and supporters, and Kansas City has at last found it necessary to preserve its own self-respect by bringing

THE TRAIN ROBBERS TO JUSTICE.

During the administration of Gov. Phelps an armed force of one hundred men, selected from Jackson county, was secretly placed on the war-path resulting in the famous story of George Shepherd, who pretended to have killed Jesse James, in order to obtain the reward offered for that celebrated freebooter. Afterwards an old member of the gang, Alva Devers, was pardoned from the penitentiary on the condition that he would assist the officers in finding the mysterious habitation of the James brothers, but that worthy rejoined the guerrillas at his earliest convenience, and snapped his fingers at the law.

THE ORIGINAL BAND.

As organized in the fall of 1860 consisted of Charles W. Quantrell, William Haller, James and John Little, Edward Coger, Andrew Walker, John Hampton, James Kelly and Solomon Basham, but only three of this number figured conspicuously in the daring deeds that followed the organization. In the spring of 1861 the list was swelled by the addition of David Pool, John Jarrette, William Gregg, John Coger, Richard Burns, George Todd, George Shepherd and Coleman Younger, and these new recruits are the men who made the gang memorable. In 1863 William Anderson was added to the list, and he alone murdered fifty-three men. Then came Archie Clemmens, a boy soldier, blue-eyed and beardless, who in one short year eclipsed the record of every known guerrilla by killing fifty-four men. In April, 1863, Frank and Jesse James became attached to the Quantrell gang. Frank was then 18 years of age and Jesse 16, but both deadly shots and intrepid fighters. They were always peculiar looking men. Even in their manhood they have worn no beard, and were known by their prominent noses thin visage, cold gray eyes and large ears. Though two years younger, Jesse James has achieved more reputation than his brother Frank, for he has more brains and more ability. Jesse possesses an intellectual head and face, with every lineament as fine as a woman's; while Frank resembles a tall, angular country lad with his first suit of store clothing.

BEFORE THE WAR CLOSED.

The band included also James Younger, Peyton Long, Alvin Parmer, E. P. DeHart, George Maddox, Dick Maddox, Fletcher Taylor, Clark Hockensmith, Will Hulse, Lee McMurry, T. F. Maupin, Tuck Hill, Woot Hill, Oll Shepherd, Pres. Webb, Arthur McCoy, Babe Hudspeth, John Rudd, Al Scott, Richard Kinney, Hi. George, James Cummings, John Thrailkill, Ling Letten, William and Henry Noland, Frank Gregg, John Poole, Andy McGuire, Richard Little, and fifty others less known to fame. This was the wild band that participated in the battles of Carthage, Wilson Creek and Lexington; the hanging of Searey; the dreadful slaughter at the "Blue Cut"; the battle of Lone Jack; the fight at Little Blue; the Lawrence massacre; the Centralia butchery, and a thousand single crimes that cannot find space for enumeration. Only a few of the memorable crowd survived the war. Among these were Cole Younger, now in the Minnesota penitentiary; Gil Shepherd, who was afterwards killed by a Jackson county vigilance committee, while fighting to the death; George Shepherd, now living in Kentucky; Andy McGuire, killed by a mob at Richmond, Ray county, Mo.; Payne Jones, killed by Jim Crow Chiles, who was in turn killed by a citizen of Independence; Dick Burns murdered while sleeping in an orchard; John Jarrette, who has a sheep ranche in Arizona; Jesse and Frank James, who have cat-ranches near Monterey, in New

Mexico; Fletch Taylor, a resident of this State and recently a member of the Legislature; Dave Pool, now at Sherman, Texas; Wm. Greenwood, a prosperous farmer in Northeast Missouri; Dick Maddox, killed by a Cherokee Indian; Arch. Clemmens, murdered in Lexington; Frank Gregg, residing near Independence; Tom Little, hung by a vigilance committee near Warrensburg; Tom Maupin, who has a number of cattle ranches in Texas; Allen Parmer, Dick Little, Cummings and a few others.

On the 15th day of December last the

CELEBRATED DAVE POOL walked through the rotunda of the Planters' House into the adjoining bar-room, where he was joined by several prominent citizens who had known him during the war. He was dressed in a new suit of cassimere and wore a broad-brimmed white hat. He is quite small of stature, with the smallest of hands and feet, a long beard and mustache and piercing gray eyes. During his brief conversation in the Planters' House he spoke in a low voice enquired after several gentlemen well known here—among them a journalist—and was particularly interested in the political affairs of the State. This is about the only time he is known to have visited St. Louis since the war, and not exceeding ten persons knew of his presence in the city.

DICK LITTLE.

is a native Missourian, about 35 years of age, and as daring as either of the James boys. In fact he has represented the brains of the organization for several years, and was the last person ever suspected of giving his fellows away. His wife, however, is highly connected in Lafayette and Jackson counties, and has always been a noble and God-fearing woman. Dick Little is 5 feet 8 inches high, has blonde hair and a large blonde mustache, with eyes of pale blue and a short nose. In appearance he is likely to inspire confidence in any story he might tell to those acquainted with his fearful history. This Dick Little has been recently confounded with James and John Little, who were at the front of all of Quantrell's terrible crimes during the war. It was James Little who joined the original organization and became the first lieutenant among such men as George Todd, John Jarrette, Bill Anderson, Gregg and the Jameses. He was killed just before the war closed and his brother John Little, who became a member of the band in 1863, met his death prior to the cessation of hostilities. Dick Little entered the breach made by the killing of his two relatives, and his name was sufficient to give him the confidence and friendship of the gang from the very beginning. Since the war he has participated in the Gad's Hill train robbery, the Glendale, Winston, Blue Cut and Winthrop train robberies, and the robbery of the treasury box of the Kansas City fair, and at least half a dozen bank robberies in different portions of the state.

THE JAMES BOYS.

were born and reared in Clay county, and Dick Little in Jackson county. Quantrell was never a resident of Missouri, but circumstances caused him to spend the greater part of his life among the hills of Blue Cut and prairies of Saline and Lafayette counties. The chief of guerrillas died a natural death in the city of Louisville. It remains to be seen whether one of his staunchest friends has turned out to be a traitor at last.

AFTER THE WAR CLOSED.

Jesse James received a terrible wound through one of his lungs, and lay for nearly a year, seen and attended only by Dr. Lankford of Kansas City, who nursed him back to life and health. Since that occasion, Jesse and Frank James have never traveled together, although in daily communication and never far apart. Both may have concocted dreadful deeds, but only one took the lead in the execution. Yesterday it was Frank who charged upon a passing train and rifled its express packages; to-day it was Jesse. The reasons for this method are partly obvious. They always have a reserve force and can cope with the strongest of posers. The greatest reason that the James brothers travel apart is in pursuance of a solemn oath that in case of a treacherous murder of one brother his death may be avenged by the remaining brother. It is impossible to capture both at once as they are never seen together.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

of the origin and daring deeds of the lawless band that held sway in western Missouri just after the war, one of the members of which is on trial at Independence to-day, was obtained last night from officer Chas. Palmer, of the Second district sub-station, located in Lafayette Park.

"When the war broke out," said Officer Palmer, "a man named Quantrell, whose deeds made him famous and feared in Western Missouri; started out with a band of guerrillas. The two best shots in the company and most daring spirits, were Frank and Jesse James. In 1864 Maj. Johnson with 185 men attacked Quantrell's gang on the road to town. The guerrillas numbered 150 and did not wait to defend, but swooped down, dropping the bridles and firing with both hands. Of the 185, only 15 escaped. Between them Frank and Jesse James killed twenty men. Quantrell lost

three of his band. The war was over and they returned to Jackson county, but had got a taste for robbery, and on February 14, 1866, they committed the first of a series which has made their deeds famous. On that date

THEY ROBBED LIBERTY BANK.

The job was done by Andy Maguire Archie Clemmens, Dick Burns, Payne Jones and the two James boys. Maguire used his part of the swag in dressing himself up in broadcloth and ran away with the daughter of old man Deering from near Independence. They came to St. Louis, and were captured at the old Seventh street depot, and taken back to Liberty jail, from which Maguire was removed and hung, with several other prisoners, suspected of complicity in the robbery, by a mob.

During the spring of 1866 two of the old Quantrell gang were arrested near Crackerneck for horse stealing, and lodged in jail at Independence. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of June 14th, 1866, a band of horsemen galloped into town, discharging fire-arms and yelling and whooping. They rode to the jail and demanded the release of the two horse thieves. Several shots were fired into the residence of Jailer Bugler, who was instantly killed. His son a lad of 4 years of age, was seriously wounded but recovered, and to-day, is on trial at Independence on a charge of complicity in the second Glendale train robbery. The job was the

LEXINGTON BANK ROBBERY.

which occurred on October 30, 1863; then the Savannah bank on March 2d, 1867; Richmond Bank May 23, 1867; Russellville (Ky.) Bank, March 20th, 1868. George Shepherd was caught and served a term in the Kentucky penitentiary. Next the Independence bank, April, 1868. The Gallatin (Mo.) bank was next robbed, December 7, 1869, in which Major Sheet, the cashier of the bank, and a young boy on the street were killed after the robbery. After dividing the swag, Dick Burns and a pal went to old man Deering's farm, just south of Independence, where they obtained a meal and then went out to a hay stack to sleep, where Burns was found the next day with his head split open and robbed. Just prior to this robbery Payne Jones, one of the gang, was shot and killed one night at Independence while in the act of stealing a very valuable horse from Jim Crow Chiles, and Jones' friends suspected Burns of giving Chiles information as to the time of the stealing, placing Chiles on his guard, and it is supposed that Jones' friends had something to do with Burns' murder.

THE CORYDON (IA.) BANK.

robbery followed June 3, 1871; the Columbia, Ken. bank April 20th, 1872, and the

KANSAS CITY FAIR GROUNDS.

robbery, September 26, 1872. This robbery was committed during the Fair by four men at 3 o'clock in the afternoon when there were fifteen or twenty thousand visitors on the grounds. Ste. Genevieve Bank, May 27, 1873, was next robbed; then followed the first train robbery, which occurred in Iowa June 21, 1873. Then commenced the stage robberies. Hot springs stage was robbed January 15, 1874; the Lexington stage was robbed on a sand bar, in front of the town, prior to this, but it is said that the robbers could not resist the pleading of a St. Louis lady who was in the stage at the time, and returned nearly all the plunder stolen.

Iron Mountain train robbery at Gad's Hill, occurred, January 31, 1864. Austin, Texas, stage robbery April 7, 1874; Muncie, Kansas, train robbery occurred in the same year. A few days after this robbery, Bud McDaniels was charging around Kansas City, on horseback, drunk and disorderly. He was finally landed in the calaboose and upon being searched was found loaded down with gold coin. He was claimed by the Kansas authorities, and while being transferred to Muncie

TRIED TO ESCAPE AND WAS KILLED.

Then followed the Huntington West Virginia bank robbery, September 1875, in which Thompson McDaniels, a brother of Bud McDaniels was killed and Jackson Kean was captured.

On the first of April, 1876, a suspicious gang hovered around the Emerson bank at McKinney, Texas. The owners provided for emergencies and on finding the bank looked too much like an arsenal, the gang departed on the 8th, taking the horses of the Fort Worth Stage company, which they left at Henrietta. April 18th 1876, Baxter Springs, Kansas, Bank was robbed and on July 7, 1876, the Missouri Pacific train was robbed at Ottumwa. Then occurred the attempts to rob the Northfield, Minnesota, bank September 7, 1876, where they met with bad luck. While driving about the streets firing their revolvers they killed a Swede.

The citizens then began shooting at them, killing Clell Miller and Bill Chadwell and wounding two or three others of the gang. In the meantime the two men who were in the bank, killed Cashier Hayward, who refused to open the safe or give them the combination and they recovered but a few dollars. It was getting warm for the gang, who left and were followed several days, when, at last, they were surrounded and fired upon. In the fight one of the robbers, Charley Wells, alias Pitts, was killed,

and Cole, James and Bob Younger, each wounded, surrendered, only two making their escape, supposed to be Frank and Jesse James.

Chicago and Alton train robbery at Glendale occurred Oct. 8th, 1879, and the Rock Island train robbery at Winston, July 17, 1881, in which Conductor Westfall was killed and a passenger wounded.

The last train robbery occurred on the Chicago and Alton, at Glendale, September 7, 1881.

The Winston and the two Glendale robberies were the work of Jesse James, Ed. Miller and Dick Little, assisted by Bill Ryan and Clarke, and the usual compliment of the young men in the vicinity of the robberies. Of this gang Ed. Miller was killed last winter by Jesse James in a row over a woman. Basham, Ryan, Buglar, Land and Chapman.

HAVING SINCE BEEN ARRESTED,

and Dick Little to whom the authorities are now looking, and who, it is suspected, will make a clean breast of the jobs, has surrendered himself. Little was born and raised in Jackson county, in the very heart of the scene of the robberies, and for a time resided in Kansas City. Just after the trial of Mattie Collins for the murder of her brother-in-law, Jonathan Dark, Little married her, and it is supposed that his surrender was brought about by her. Just after the second Glendale robbery she created a sensation in Kansas City by her talk about Little and his connection with the gang. This she afterwards denied. Little is known to have been at both the Glendale and the Winston train robberies, at the last named of which Conductor Westfall was shot down by Jesse James. He was also at Short Creek, near Joplin, in the fall of 1879, at the time and place that George Shepherd claimed to have shot Jesse James, and is supposed to have been an active member of the gang for some years past, participating in every depredation. All that Ryan told the officers has been kept a secret so far by the officers, who however, have not reaped any remarkably good harvest of arrests from it. His statements to Police Commissioner Craig, of Kansas City, and the sheriff will probably be made public at Buglar's trial.

Tucker Basham pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary but was pardoned and used against Ryan. Little has been promised a conditional pardon which will send him out of the State when granted. Little and Ryan were both in the first Glendale robbery. The latter was captured through the jealousy of a girl and convicted by Basham, who left the State after the trial and is now hiding from the vengeance of his old companions in crime and is supposed to be at some small mining camp on the Pacific slope. The girl to whom Ryan can return thanks for his capture was only sixteen years of age when she fell in with a gay young cattle dealer of Kansas City named Clarke who became tired of his victim, beat and abused her and cast her off.

IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY.

she went to the chief detective of the Chicago and Alton road, last August, just after Blue Cut robbery, and "gave away" Clarke and his confederates, with whose names and deeds she was familiar. Clarke suspected her intentions, and fled. Ryan was captured. Basham turned States' evidence, convicted Ryan and was released himself, and Basham spent the most of his days in this State in terror. His house was fired and papers, warning him that he would have to pay the penalty of death for desertion, sent to him. He fled to Iowa, but was followed, and he and his family fled upon from the brush. Shortly afterward he disappeared, and is now fleeing or concealed in some remote point from the hatred of his old companions and would be assassins. The attempts to capture these outlaws make an interesting chapter in border history. Captain Lull of Chicago, in the hope of reaping the heavy rewards, started out with detective Jim Duckworth of St. Louis. After they reached Jackson county they secured a guide and were riding along the road one day when they were confronted by John and Bill Younger. They threw their revolvers down to the ground and while one of the brothers covered them another examined the weapons, Lull suddenly drew a revolver from his coat and shot twice, killing John Younger and wounding Bill. He was shot himself a moment later and instantly killed. A young man named Wisner attempted to secure work near the James boys' farm, but the outlaws were told that a suspicious stranger was in the vicinity. His body was found near the river at Missouri City, perforated with bullets, and bearing a note. "This is the way we treat Chicago detectives; if you have got any more send them along."

The St. Louis officers started out on a special train. I knew all the family, and one day while in Kansas City I saw Frank James' wife board a train. I followed her to Sherman, Texas, but at this time they had started the gang to North, Minn., where the bank was robbed. We started for Northfield in all haste, but arrived just after the capture and killing by the Sheriff's posse.

"Well," said the laborer in the saw-mill, as they carried him home, "there is one consolation: That damned corn won't trouble me any more."